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A Pamphlet containing full particulars may be had on application to the undersigned.

ADDRESS:-

A. F. EDEN, Land Commissioner,
Main Street, WINNIPEG.

Or J. A. W. OLIVER, Colonization Agent,
40 St. Enoch Square, GLASGOW.


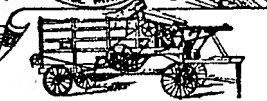

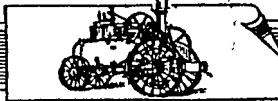
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 of the world, offered at moderate prices.

PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF "THE COMMERCIAL,"

Manitoba for Immigrants.

It is every year becoming more and more apparent, and indeed now generally acknowledged that no country under the sun presents a finer field or offers more decided advantages for the industrious settler seeking a home, than the rich prairie province of Manitoba.

Though composed very largely of open prairie country it comprises at the same time large districts, that have, along with the very choicest of soils, and the richest of grazing lands, a supply of wood practically inexhaustible with natural scenery, diversified by hill and valley, river and streamlet, which form a pleasing contrast to the level and treeless prairie which meets the eye in so many sections of the great west.

Of all the districts in the province none is more peculiarly favored with a plentiful supply of wood and water; none is more rich in soil and grasses; none offers greater advantages to the settler who desires to engage in mixed farming than the northwestern part of the province comprising the

COUNTY OF RUSSELL

and the adjoining tract to the northeast of it known as the far famed

LAKE DAUPHIN DISTRICT.

As no effort has been made to present to the people of the older provinces and other lands the peculiar advantages of these districts for intending settlers, this pamphlet is issued under the direction of the municipal councils of the different municipalities in said district, with a view of truthfully indicating these advantages.

The County of Russell proper comprises all that portion of the northwesterly part of Manitoba so far as organized, lying north of and including Township 19, and lying west of and including Range 23.

THE MUNICIPALITIES

comprised in this county are five in number, and consist of Rossburn, Silver Creek, Boulton, Russell and Shell River. The councils of these municipalities transact their business wisely. Taxes on a quarter section in Shell River the past year was \$1.58, and in none of the municipalities more than \$3.50.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION.

The district is reached by the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway, the main line of which is a few miles south of the county boundary at the eastern part thereof, and runs through the county at the western part.

RAILWAY STATIONS.

The points on the main line either in the county, or convenient thereto are: Shoal Lake, Kelloe, Solsgirth, Birtle, Fox Warren, Binscarth, Millwood, Harrowby, Langenburg and Saltcoats.

THE RUSSELL BRANCH

of the same line runs from Binscarth to the Village of Russell northerly about 13 miles. This line and branch bring railway communication to within reasonable distance of the greater part of the county.

WATER SUPPLY.

The entire district is perhaps above all others in the province well watered throughout. In the easterly part the Bird Tail stream runs from the spruce and poplar forests on the Northwest of the Riding Mountains southerly through the Municipality of Rossburn. Silver Creek, a little further

west, runs through the municipality of that name. The Assiniboine River runs south over the whole length of the county, a few miles east of the provincial boundary. In the northerly part of the county the Shell River runs south-westerly from the timber lands through the municipality of that name; and still further north Boggy Creek runs from the upper timber district through a magnificent grazing country to the Assiniboine. All these streams, with the exception of Silver Creek, have banks ranging from 200 to 400 feet high throughout their entire courses within the county, while the valley lands in their respective valleys are very valuable for grass and hay.

There are a number of smaller streams which add much to the value of the district for grazing purposes, while with very rare exceptions, an unfailing supply of the best well water is to be had at small depths in all parts of the county.

TIMBER AND FUEL.

The county is strikingly rich in its vast forests of timber suitable for lumber, ties, posts and fuel. The timber for lumber and ties extends over the whole northern portion of the district, and is floated down the streams named above. Then every settler has within a few miles of him an abundant supply of fuel and of timber for logs and fence posts, and it is a peculiar feature of the district that almost every settler has his comfortable log house, while the presence of rail fences reminds one of the eastern provinces.

VILLAGES.

Quite a number of prosperous villages are growing up in the county. These include Binscarth, Russell, Millwood, Shellmouth, and Assessippi. Then there are stores at the post offices of Rosburn and Castleberry, while Shoal Lake and Birtle in the adjoining county furnish markets for those living near these towns.

MILLS.

No district of the province is better supplied with grist and saw mills. At Assessippi the fine process mill of the Shell River Company has been carried on for years by Mr. Henry Gill, who also has a saw mill at the same place. At Assessippi the water power of the Shell River is one of exceeding great value, as it drives the mill with water all the year round and there is abundance of power for a dozen mills. At Millwood are situated the process flour mill and the saw mill of Messrs. Mitchell & Bucknall, while Mr. Graham Boulton has recently erected a third process mill at Russell. In the upper valley of the Bird Tail is the saw mill of Mr. A. G. Wakefield.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

Several churches have been erected within the past few years, and religious services have been held with great regularity in all parts of the county by the Episcopalian, Presbyterian and Methodist bodies. Schools are established throughout the whole extent of the county.

SOIL.

It is beyond all question that the soil in the district is not excelled in the province. This is true of all the municipalities in the county. It is a rich deep clay loam, and it is worthy of note that in the dry season of 1889 the crops did not suffer from the prevailing drought to the extent that they did in most parts of the province. The general aspect of the land throughout the entire district is a rolling prairie, interspersed with beautiful bluffs of trees, nearly every settler being able to erect his buildings in the shelter of a grove of timber.

GRAZING.

The growth of grasses is peculiarly rich, and the extent of grazing land unusually wide. Settlers are consequently

accumulating fine herds of cattle and horses, the best bands of ponies as well as of Canadian horses in the province being found in this county. As an index of the great wealth that is yet to be produced from the grazing in the district it may be mentioned that from the station of Binscarth there were shipped during the last two years 18 car loads of fat cattle, yielding to the farmers of the neighborhood at least \$11,000 in hard cash; and about 300 head have been killed each year for consumption on railroad extension of the M. & N. W. R. R. Another result of the richness of the country in grazing lands has been the establishment of fine stock farms, prominent among these being the famous

BINSCARTH STOCK FARM,

which has the finest herd of shorthorns in the province, and which, under the management of Mr. Smellie, has made such a name for itself. It is already supplying young stock in large numbers for breeding purposes in the province.

The farm of Mr. Joseph Sharman, beautifully situated on the Bird Tail Creek, has a splendid stock of Hereford cattle, which will in a few years bring large returns to the enterprising proprietor.

DAIRY INDUSTRY.

Several creameries and cheese factories have been established or are in course of erection. Among them may be mentioned the splendid creamery of

THE BARNARDO HOME,

near Russell. Dr. Barnardo has secured in connection with his home about 8,000 acres of land, and his manager there, Mr. Struthers, with his colony of over 60 boys, is going extensively into farming and dairying, and the butter of the Barnardo creamery has already acquired a very favorable name.

HOMESTEADS

are still to be had to a limited number in the northern part of the county proper, but mainly fitted for grazing purposes.

LANDS FOR PURCHASE

can be had on easy terms of payment from the Man. & N.W. R. R. Co., which has acquired a magnificent railway grant from the Dominion Government. These lands are offered for sale, at from \$4 to \$6 per acre.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

also own valuable lands in the district, which are offered for sale at their land office in Winnipeg on easy terms. A tract of land is still held in the Binscarth district by the

SCOTTISH ONTARIO LAND CO.

represented in Winnipeg by Mr. A. Bain, and at Binscarth Farm P. O., by Mr. Geo. L. Smellie.

THE SETTLERS.

It may safely be affirmed that no settlers in the province are more contented, or, on the whole, more prosperous than those who have cast their lot in this district, and none have better prospects ahead. A large number of them came to this country from the counties of Perth, Huron and Bruce, in Ontario, with a sprinkling from other parts of that province. A few came from the Maritime Provinces, and some German Canadians are also among the immigrants from Ontario. A very large part of the population is made up of old country men, who came direct from the British Isles. The larger number of these is made up of Englishmen, the Scotch come next in numbers, and of Irishmen there are not a few. Of all them it may be said that they have settled down with a will to the building up of this country and of their own fortunes. If any old country man desires to see evidence of prosperity

and contentedness on the part of settlers in Manitoba, who came from over the sea, let him see the thrifty and well doing English, Scotch and Irish farmers in the County of Russell, and he will be convinced. And in no part of the province will the Ontario excursionist find better evidence of prosperity on the part of the settlers from that province than he will find here.

LAKE DAUPHIN DISTRICT.

A comparatively speaking new settlement, without municipal organization.

LOCATION.

Lake Dauphin is situated in Townships 25, 26, 27 and 28, ranges 16, 17 and 18, and is about 28 miles long and 10 to 12 miles wide, having an elevation of 840 feet above the sea level. The Riding Mountains are to the southwest, running from tp. 18, range 15, in a northwest direction, to tp. 24, range 21, thence westward. Duck Mountains are west and northwest of Lake Dauphin. The land for settlement is the plains between Lakes Dauphin and Winnipegosis on the east, and Riding and Duck Mountains on the west, with a tract of land between these mountains known as the Gilbert plains. This belt from 25 to 50 miles wide and 75 to 80 miles in length, is commonly called the Lake Dauphin District. The original location of the C. P. R. crossed Mossy River between Lakes Dauphin and Winnipegosis and rounded Duck Mountains to the north through Swan River Valley.

ROADS.

The most travelled road at present is from Strathclair station, on the M. & N. W. railroad. A good trail goes northward to old Strathclair, where it first touches the valley of the Little Saskatchewan. It follows the valley of the river, crossing the stream three times, the first by bridge, the last two through the river, with good crossings and gravel bottom.

A good stopping place is located at the last crossing. Continuing northward past Lake Audy, the source of the Saskatchewan, the forks are reached. Another stopping place is located here. The trail to the right leads to the Lake Dauphin settlement proper, that to the left leads to the Gilbert Plains. The highest part of the Riding Mountains is reached here. Soon a steep escarpment of some three or four hundred feet is met as the trail descends the mountains. Then the plains or park-like prairies commence and extend to the lake. That part between Riding mountains and Lake Dauphin south of the Wilson River is already thickly settled. The Ochre and Vermillion rivers run from the mountains to the lake through the settlement. About five miles north of the Wilson river is the Valley river which rise in the western part of Duck mountains, running south and then east on the northern border of the Gilbert Plains. The Wilson and Valley rivers are both in the depression between Riding and Duck mountains. The Gilbert Plains have already about forty settlers.

✓
G. H. H.
July 2nd
A magnificent stretch of country extends from the Valley river northwards, having Lakes Dauphin and Winnipegosis on the east and Duck Mountains on the west and drained by the Fork, Pine and Duck rivers. Another fine district on Turtle and Ochre rivers south and east of Lake Dauphin. Two natural gravel ridges extend from the Valley river northwards to Pine river about half way from the lake shore to the foot of the mountains. These form straight natural roads.

The whole stretch of country has at one time been covered with heavy timber, fragments of the burnt trees are still scattered over the ground. Some parts are open prairie but the larger portions are covered with poplar and willow scrub easily cleared. On the mountains and along the rivers are forests of poplar and spruce easy of access from all parts of the future settlements. (Some fine oaks and maples are found on Vermillion river. On the shores of the lakes and at the

foot of the mountains, and along the small streams are vast hay meadows that produce thousands of tons of hay.

From four to five miles from the lake shores the altitude reaches 900 feet. Settlements will occupy the gradual slopes up to 1600 feet. The rise is then very rapid—three hundred or four hundred feet within a mile or two.

SOIL.

The soil is a rich alluvial clay loam, some parts between Valley river and the Duck Mountains are light and sandy. This district also is well adapted for growing all kinds of grain and garden vegetables. In 1888 when frosts visited some parts of Manitoba and the Northwest as well as Dakota, Minnesota, Michigan and the old provinces of the Dominion, this Lake Dauphin district escaped injury. Farmers there cut their wheat fully ripened on the 19th August in that year.

CLIMATE INFLUENCES.

We quote from J. B. Tyrrell, B.A., F.G.S., on this subject, regarding this district:—

"The summer frosts too which have occasionally proved prejudicial to the crops in some parts of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories appear to avoid this favored district. This is, no doubt in part due to the slope of the surface, the cold air sinking down the gentle incline till it reaches the lake, where it is warmed by radiation from the surface of the large body of water, which has been warmed by the hot sun the day before and which on account of its shallowness gives out its heat rapidly to the overlying air. The great luxuriance of the grasses and herbage in this district has also much effect in hindering the occurrence of summer frosts. By increasing the amount of water evaporated in the day time it renders latent a large amount of heat which again becomes sensible when this moisture is deposited in the evening in the form of dew.

Growing grain would also have precisely the same effect. Its sheltered position is also very much in its favor. A wind

blowing from the east across the great lakes of the Winnipeg basin will be loaded with moisture, which, if it does not fall as rain will form into clouds or be deposited as a heavy dew, and will avert a frost either by hindering the radiation of the heat from the lower stratum of air, or by raising its temperature. If the wind is blowing from the drier plains to the west it will be partly diverted to the southwest along the Duck and Riding Mountains, and what crosses the mountains though very dry will be so much warmed by condensation in descending thirteen to eighteen hundred feet that little danger of frost need be feared from it."

GAME.

The Riding and Duck Mountains are noted for large game such as Moose, Elk and Bear. Indian camps are found on the Valley river and to the north of the Duck Mountains. The Indians annually move to these hunting grounds during the game season. Chickens, ducks and partridges are plentiful and an occasional jumping deer, wolf and fox.

The Manitoba Government has this year expended a liberal amount in improving the road from Strathclair to the present Lake Dauphin settlement. The Government has also opened up a new road from Neepawa on the east of the Riding Mountains. The Portage and Winnipegosis Canal and Railroad Company has been granted 6,400 acres per mile for one hundred and twenty-five miles. Such means of transportation will benefit this rich district from end to end, so that the time is not far distant when this settlement will be in direct communication with the outside world. In short we predict that time and the onward march of civilization only are wanting to make this hitherto unknown district one of the richest and most prosperous gardens of the Province.

LAND OFFICE REFERENCE.

Only Tp. 24 in Range 16, 17, 18, 19 west	
" 25 " 18, 19, 20 "	
" 26 " 18, 19 "	

are subdivided into sections and open to homesteading. The greater part of the Dauphin district was blocked out into townships, and in 1890 the greatest part has been subdivided into sections and will be ready for homesteading the coming winter. Squatters on even sections will have squatters rights, as no man can enter for a homestead without taking affidavit that the land is unoccupied.

The land office for this district is at Minnedosa.

A Post Office has been opened on Sec. 22, Tp. 25, range 19, called Lake Dauphin.

There are also stores, blacksmith shops, churches and schools in this settlement.

The names and addresses of Municipal officers to whom communication can be addressed for information as to lands in the county of Russell by any enquirers are as follows:—

John McPhail, Reeve of Rossburn, Rossburn Post Office.

John Brodie, Clerk

W. S. Crerar, Reeve of Silver Creek, Silver Creek, Post Office.

Walter McKay, Clerk

A. B. McDougall, Reeve of Russell, Russell

John Brown, Clerk of

Alex. Stewart, Reeve of Shell River, Castleberry

W. S. Wallace, Clerk of

W. B. Lennard, Reeve of Boulton, Assessippi

Edwin Armstrong, Clerk of

John Gillies, James Shaw, D. McIntosh, T. Parsons, of Lake Dauphin Post Office.

The following gentlemen represent the district in the Senate and House of Commons of Canada and in the Local Legislature of Manitoba respectively and will gladly answer all enquiries for information as to any portion of either the county or the Dauphin District:—Hon. Col. C. A. Boulton, Senator, Shellmouth P.O.; Robert Watson, Esquire, M.P.

Portage la Prairie P.O.; James Fisher, M.P.P., Barrister at Law, Winnipeg.

Enquiries may also be directed to the officers of the Provincial Immigration Bureau at Winnipeg who will be pleased to give every information touching the districts of which they are in a position to speak from personal observations. The names and addresses of these officers are:—

A. Smith, Provincial Immigration Office, Winnipeg, Man.

H. McKellar; " " " "



Homestead Regulations.

All even numbered sections excepting 8 and 26 are open for homestead entry (160 acres) by any person sole head of a family, or any male over age of 18 years.

ENTRY.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office in which the land to be taken is situate or if the homesteader desires he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, or the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, receive authority for some one near the local office to make the entry for him. A fee of 10c is charged.

DUTIES.

Under the present law homestead duties may be performed in three ways, to be decided on making entry:

1. Three years' cultivation and residence, during which period the settler may not be absent for more than six months in any one year without forfeiting the entry.

2. Residence for three years within two miles of the homestead and afterwards actual residence for 3 months in a habitable house erected upon it prior to application for the patent. Ten acres must be broken the first year after entry, 15 acres additional in the second and 15 in the third year; 10 acres to be in crop the second year and 25 acres the third year.

3. A settler may reside anywhere for the first two years, in the first year breaking 5, in the second cropping said 5 and breaking additional 10, also building a habitable house. The entry is forfeited if residence is not commenced at the expiration of 2 years from date of entry. Thereafter the settler must reside upon and cultivate his homestead for at least six months in each year for three years.

Application for Patent

may be made before the local agent, any homestead inspector or the intelligence office at Medicine Hat or Qu'Appelle station.

Six Months' Notice must be given in Writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands by a Settler of his intention Prior to Making Application for Patent.

Intelligence Offices are situate at Winnipeg, Qu'Appelle Station and Medicine Hat. New arrived immigrants will receive at any of these offices information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them.

Pre-Emptions are by law ABOLISHED, and may not be entered for after 1st January, 1890.

A Second Homestead

may be taken by anyone who has performed the duties to entitle him to a certificate of recommendation for the first homestead prior to the second day of June, 1887.

All communications having reference to lands under control of the Dominion Government, lying between the eastern boundary of Manitoba and the Pacific Coast should be addressed to

H. H. SMITH,
Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg.

HEAD OFFICE,
London, England.

OFFICES IN CANADA,
Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg.

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This popular Hotel is in the Best Business portion of the City; has been recently refurnished, and is one of the Most Comfortable in Winnipeg. Baths and Closets on each floor. Heated by Steam. Electric Bells.

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JAMES DENTON, Proprietor.

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